

Jan. 11 49 B.C

Caesar crossed the little Rubicon River.

49 BC

Lucius Caesar, at his first entry into Rome during the Civil War withdrew from the treasury 15,000 pounds weight of gold bullion, 30,000 pounds weight in uncoined silver and 30,000,000 sesterces

JAN 11 49BC

Caesar crossed Rubicon
and marched to Rome

49BC

An AS was a small Copper Coin
16 ASSES = 1 Denarius

A soldier in the ranks was
paid by Julius Caesar at the
rate of 225 denarius a
year, + food + clothes + lodging

A teacher with 30 pupils got 15 Denarii

a month w 180 denarii a year + pay
for his own food, clothes, and lodging.

A free Roman with a wife
& support needed at least
250 denarii/year.

JAN. 10 49 B C

Caesar precipitated civil war by leading his army (one legion) across the Rubicon into Italy proper.

Caesar's veteran army soon overran Italy, forcing the unprepared Pompey to withdraw to Greece.

49BC

Caesar was Dictator.

49 BC

Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Cras
was consul 49 BC.

A violent opponent of Caesar; he
was killed in Egypt soon
after Pompey's murder.

MARCH 16, 1949

DURANT

Caesar entered Rome unresisted and unarmed, having left his troops in near-by towns. He proclaimed a general amnesty and restored municipal administration and social order. The tribune convoked the Senate; Caesar asked it to name him dictator, but he refused. He asked it to send envoys to Pompey to negotiate peace, but it refused. He sought funds from the national Treasury; the tribune LUCIUS

METELLUS tarried his way, but yielded when Caesar remarked that it was harder for him to utter threats than to execute them. Henceforth he made free use of the state's money; but with unscrupulous impartiality he deposited in the Treasury the booty from his later campaigns. Then he returned to his soldiers, and prepared to meet the THREE Armies that the POMPEIANS were organizing in Greece, Africa, and Spain.

49 BC

Caesar's enemies CATO & SCIPIO

Turned Pompey against Caesar even though he had once been Caesar's son-in-law. (Pompey was married to Caesar's daughter - till her death). After an election in which Caesar's enemies were again in control, Caesar's friends and members of the tribune came to Caesar at Ravenna. In Rome, Pompey's friends divided control of the Roman Empire. All rights of the people sacred and secular

were taken away. On hearing this, Caesar
addressed his troops (one legion) & told them
of the wrong done to him. They promised
to defend him and the liberty of the Roman
citizens. ROSCIUS & LUCIUS CAESAR came to
Caesar at Rimini where he had advanced
with his legion and entreated Caesar to disband
his soldiers for the sake of unity within the
State. Caesar asked the messengers to request
a conference with Caesar & Pompey. They did,
but Pompey refused to see Caesar until he
disbanded his army. He then took several
troops around RIMINI.

490C

After Rimini, Caesar heard that one of Pompey's generals had taken GURBIO but that the townspeople were for Caesar, so he sent several cohorts there under the charge of CURIO. Pompey's men withdrew and the townspeople cheered Caesar's troops.

Caesar marched on OSIMO. The people let him in the town and Pompey's forces fled. News of this created panic in Rome, where Pompey's government was

sitting. From OSIMO Caesar moved swiftly
through the entire region of PICENUM. He was
provided with supplies and welcomed by
all the towns, Caesar surrounded the town
of SULMO and then the town of CORFINIUM.
He forced these towns to surrender & then
absorbed Pompey's cohorts into his own army.
He did not punish in any way those in
the town who had conspired against him.

49 → 46 BC

Second Civil War

a) Cause — The Senate demanded Caesar give up his army. This he refused to do.

Caesar retired quiet in Rome, and then carried his reforms into Spain.

In the meantime, he had a fleet built and then with this pursued Pompey to Greece

498c

Chp 26-50 Caesar's Civil War

Caesar again demanded an interview with Pompey and designated Brindisi for the meeting. Caesar put floats into the harbor to prevent Pompey from attacking. As a countermeasure Pompey filled large freighters with armor 3 story towers. He drove the freighters against Caesar's works. Caesar decided to abandon all attempts at negotiation.

& concentrated on war. He resigned himself to the prospect of one Roman Army against another Roman Army.

Pompey & his troops left for Asia.
Caesar, then proceeded to Spain.

49BC

Caesar proceeded to Spain.

AFRANIUS, an officer of Pompey's, almost conquered Caesar at the BATTLE OF LERIDA, because Caesar had lost important bridges in a rainstorm & could not attack or retreat. But he was ultimately able to cross the river and attack.

There was a naval battle at MARSEILLES in which Caesar's fleet vanquished the enemy. Caesar forced AFRANIUS'S

Army up a hill & cut off their food
supply. Some of the soldiers deserted to
Caesar's Camp, but there was a fierce
battle, which Caesar won, taking 8000
prisoners & releasing the soldiers to return
to their own homes.

49 BC

In Spain:

Brutus led Caesar's fleet against a 3rd unsuccessful attack by the MASSILIANS, and Marseille capitulated to Brutus. CURIO, one of Caesar's generals went to Africa to fight Pompey's forces under the leadership of PARRUS. Curio underestimated his opponent & took too small an army. Caesar's legions were badly defeated. Many of the men were killed & others

taken prisoner. Curio was killed on the
battlefield.

Caesar maintained control of Italy
& Europe while Pompey's forces gathered
strength in Africa.

49-48 BC

Book III of Caesar's "Civil War")

Pompey had assembled a large fleet from Asia & borrowed large sums from various potentates of Asia & Syria. But Caesar transported his men & supplies from Brindisi & landed in Asia. He sent a message to Pompey, again asking for a peace conference. Pompey refused to accept & his army panicked, many of the men deserting to their homes.

Pompey's fleet was unable to reach the
mainland & in many areas his men
were starving. He asked for a truce - to
face Caesar to relieve his blockade, and
Caesar perceiving this, went on with his
plans for war. Mark Antony came from Rome
with more ships, supplies, & men to aid Cicer
Pompey planned an ambush, but Antony was
informed of this & kept his men in camp
until Caesar had joined him. Scipio was notified
of Antony's arrival by Pompey & brought his forces
out of Syria to join Pompey for the battle
of D

Jan, Feb, Mar 49 BC

In 3 months, without striking a blow, Caesar was master of Italy and Pompey, with a small force, barely escaped from Brundisium. Brundisium, across the Adriatic

Jan. 49 BC

The Senate ordered Caesar to lay down his command on pain of being proclaimed a public enemy.

The Tribunes of the people: Antony and Quintus Cassius, who had in vain interposed their veto, fled to him.

Caesar with a single legion,

crossed the RUBICON and civil War was
begun

49 BC → 46 BC

Roman Civil War
Battle of Pharsalus 48 BC

C49Bc

Julius Caesar went from
Rome to Rhodes

730 British Statute mi in
8 days.

$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \text{ mi/day} \\ 8 \overline{) 730} \end{array}$$

49 BC

J. Caesar had emerged triumphant
parlaying his command of western
legions into civil dictatorship

Gaius Octavius mother was
a niece of Julius Caesar